

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

TREATMENT, REAL AND IDEAL OF ANIMALS.

By F. Howard Moore.

A large part of the energy of civilization has come out of the bodies of the great four-footed races. The horse, the ox, the mule, the water buffalo, the yak, the dog, and the donkey—on the powerful and patient backs of these patient beings civilization has been borne for unknown hundreds of years.

Civilization is not an exclusively human thing. It is a joint product, the result of the combined labor and sacrifices of many races of mammals and birds. And no one of these races has the right to take more than its share of the blessings of civilization nor to shift upon others more than their portion of life's ills.

In the ideal state man treats the races of being allied with him not as objects of pillage, but as beings with rights and feelings and capabilities of happiness and misery like himself. He is kind to them and ever mindful of how he may gladden and enrich their necessarily meager lives.

He gets great pleasure by simply seeing them happy and realizing that he has in some measure contributed to that happiness. He provides them plenty to eat, comfortable homes, vacation days in which to rest, opportunities for pleasure and pastime, an education, and infirmaries for times of misfortune and decline.

QUESTION OF YOUR POSITION'S VALUE.

By John A. Howland.

I was talking with a bright young fellow the other day who has been nursing a little soreness against his employer. He went into the establishment as almost a beginner in the business. He has worked hard and faithfully for two years or more, with only one small increase in his salary. Six months ago, feeling that if he had progressed as he felt he had done, he was worth more money, he asked for more. But he hasn't got the "raise." He wasn't refused it; simply his employer hasn't given it to him.

That one greatest reason why this young man wouldn't think of leaving his employer was that in his work he felt he was getting a broad, liberal education in his specialty. That house which, through a friend there, had offered 50 per cent increase in salary, was slow, conservative, practically making no advance. In his present place of employment aggressive methods and unquestioned money to put them through had made it a standing example of up-to-date progress.

Men in business have built up organizations where they are besieged with applications for positions. Ordinarily that man who is an organizer in the true sense isn't searching out high priced, developed talent in other quarters with which to back up his business machinery. He is developing it himself. For this reason, in many lines of work, he has a double appreciation of the man who appreciates his organization for what that organization is. If he has a man drawing \$10,000 salary who refuses to accept \$20,000 a year in a third class establishment—and time and again such cases develop—should the organizer volunteer to increase the employee's salary because of the refusal? The man is tried, and proved through the refusal of that offer; he

has indicated to his employer that he means to stay where he is and do his whole duty according to office standards. But the organizer himself made the organization attractive. Shall he not have some of the benefits?

PLANE OF LIFE NOW INTERNATIONAL.

By Dr. Gustave Spiller.

We are living on an international plane. A large part of the population dwells in towns, and not only is travel to distant places rapid and frequent, but the movement of population from locality to locality and from country to country is a decided feature of the times. Through the utilization of steam and electricity villages and countries have been brought near to each other, the telegraph for example, almost annihilating distance; hence, the development of international commerce on an unprecedented scale, each place receiving the products of the farthest lands.

Simultaneously the democratic trend in politics became more and more noticeable. Accordingly to-day the total absence of constitutional government is a rarity, and not only have most men the vote, but women will soon have it, too. Even the orient, which was supposed to be unalterably autocratic in government, has offered us recently the gratifying spectacle of one nation after another, Egypt, India, Japan, China, Persia, Turkey, demanding a constitution, and in many cases obtaining it.

Rapid transit and rapid news have, however, not only led to a close contact between the individuals of the several nations, but between the nations themselves. Hence village politics has gradually given way to national politics, and this to international politics, and men are consequently almost as sensitive to-day concerning what happens a thousand miles away as to what happens next door.

PROBLEMS OF BETTER HEALTH EDUCATION.

By Dr. Thomas Grant Allen.

It is obvious that in education health is fundamental, that you cannot properly educate a child that hasn't good health and that to maintain this health the conditions in the schoolroom must be physically wholesome. What is not so obvious is that it is the duty of the school to so train the child that he will keep in good health in after life about as easily and as naturally as he reads. The school that has failed to train the child to get good health and keep it has failed in educating the child as truly as if he were unable to read good literature with intelligence and appreciation. A sound body is, therefore, both a prerequisite for a good education and a test by which the quality of the education can be measured.

The health problems of the public schools have reference not only to the health of the school children and their ability to maintain their health in after life, but also in a larger sense to the health of the entire community. These problems are: to keep the schools free from contagious diseases; to secure the correction or removal of physical defects; to provide the children with the proper living conditions; so to train them in wholesome habits of right living as to protect and develop their health, and to fortify them against disease.

THE HAMLET BY THE SEA.

There is a little seaport town,
Whence long ago a fleet of ships
Sped, white and gay, beyond where
dips
The dim horizon down and down.

Old men sit on the pier and gaze,
With pipe in mouth and dull surmise,
And whisper 'twixt their bearded
haze:
"Say! don't you see the sails uprise?"

Mothers that maids were, also wait
To greet the vessel's glad return.
Yet vainly shall they watch and
yearn:
No tide brings ships, or tells their fate.

Yet does the little port keep bright,
Having an atmosphere of pride,
That such fair craft from it took flight.
The cliff-ertopping waves to ride.

My heart, you are the little place
Close by the sea; your hopes, the
fleet
That sailed forth to your buoyant
beat,
Homeward its course no more to trace.

Sometimes you fret, then grow content
To dream of those enchanted things,
Which to the airy, dream past have lent
The spotless splendor of their wings!
—Ainslee's.

What Marcy Did

"Marcy!" repeated Miss Alcock, a trifle petulantly. "Randolph Marcy! I never heard one man speak so frequently of another as you do of Randolph Marcy! And I never laid eyes on him! I don't believe he actually exists!"

MacNish laughed. "Indeed he does!" he asserted. "He's my best friend—has been for years!"

"Then why have I never met him?" demanded Miss Alcock, severely. "Why haven't you ever brought him around? I've known you for perfect ages!"

There was indignation in her brown eyes, the righteous indignation of a girl who feels she has been deliberately cheated.

As MacNish looked at her blankly, trying to reason out just why she had never met Marcy, he was conscious of an odd, new feeling. His swift and amazed analysis of it disclosed that the reason she hadn't met Marcy was that he didn't want her to meet Marcy!

It wasn't that MacNish was in love with Daisy Alcock—far, far from it! MacNish had other plans and matrimonial was not included among them. He was making a career and he could tell you all about how marriage hampered, distracted, impeded and mangled a career, for he had listened to others talk and had added a few deductions himself.

Some time in the distant future when he had reached the stage where bullies flew angrily at his appearance and partly because of their heads he might be able to tell you all about how marriage hampered, distracted, impeded and mangled a career, for he had listened to others talk and had added a few deductions himself.

ness and attached a ball and chain to an ankle so early in life. This, however, did not prevent him from seeking the society of attractive girls as did other men. The only difference, MacNish told himself, was that he kept his head and regarded them with mere philosophic liking.

It was a great relief not to be eternally falling in and out of love. The reason he had sought the society of Daisy Alcock so much and so long was that in spite of her prettiness she seemed to have common sense and to be willing to take the calm friendship he offered and not expect it to develop into sentimentality as many girls, he was annoyed to say, did. He liked her and he felt that she liked him and that was all there was to it.

Therefore he could not understand why he should have had a twinge of rebellion at the idea of Randolph Marcy, who was remarkably fascinating to girls with his gay laugh and graceful devotedness, as an acquaintance of Daisy Alcock's. MacNish prided himself on being far beyond the foolish stage where he thought a man's good looks counted. All sensible people, he felt, realized the charm of a rough-hewn face and a jaw that threatened achievements. MacNish had that kind of face and jaw.

He told himself that he had no use for a young woman who judged a man by his profile and could not look below the surface. Yet, though unacknowledged, he dimly realized that, running neck and neck with Randolph Marcy, he did not count for much with the average girl. Thus far he had never cared. Not being a marrying man, why should he mourn over the fact that he was not a social favorite.

"Why—why, I don't know!" MacNish found himself stammering to Miss Al-



WHEN MACNISH CAME TO.

cock's last question when she had repeated it with some acerbity. "I didn't know you were so anxious to meet Marcy!"

"I'm not!" said Miss Alcock, distinctly. Nothing irritates a girl so much as to be told an unpleasant truth. "I've lived happily thus far without meeting Mr. Marcy and no doubt the remainder of my life won't be wrecked if his acquaintanceship doesn't come my way! Only, knowing you so well—and so long—it seems queer, when he's such a friend of yours! Why, it's just as though you didn't want me to meet him!"

"Nothing of the sort!" declared MacNish, hastily. Nothing irritates a man so much as to be told an unpleasant truth. "It is, too!" declared Miss Alcock. "You were just thinking of yourself and not a bit about my pleasure or amusement!"

MacNish sat up straight. It was a

blow to be told that he was not all sufficient for the moment, present, past or future. Also Daisy looked very stunning when she was angry. But he didn't enjoy her being angry. MacNish felt very much at sea.

"I thought you were different from most girls!" he told her. "I didn't realize that you were so intent on widening your circle of admirers!"

"You are perfectly horrid!" Miss Alcock flashed at him, with crimson cheeks. Then, to his unutterable horror, she burst into tears.

When MacNish came to he found himself seated beside Daisy Alcock with two arms, undeniably his, clasping her to him and a voice startlingly like his own begging her not to cry. Interpersing his appeals with a string of words and phrases he had foolishly thought existed only in the love scenes of mushy novels.

Instead of fleeing instantly he remained rooted to the spot, wondering why he hadn't been there before. A world of glittering stars and sunbeams and little blue flowers and trilling birds suddenly had sprung to life all around him. He regarded the man he had been ten minutes before with deep dislike and disgust.

"Darling," MacNish said toward the end of the evening, "we'll have Randolph Marcy for best man!"

"I don't care," said Daisy Alcock with beautiful indifference. "A lamp post would do just as well so long as I've got you!"—Chicago Daily News.

Odd Little Farms in Japan.
Land is so scarce in Japan and the people are so numerous that a farm rarely consists of more than an acre or two. These little farms are divided up into tiny fields. During the season of the year in which we made our journey one of these fields is filled with sprouting barley, light green in color; another field—perhaps the next—with vetch, a lavender-colored, clover-like fodder; a neighboring field with a dark green grass, from the seed of which a lamp oil is manufactured; another with the pale yellow flowers of the muskard, and scattered here and there fields filled with what looked like a variety of lily—some white, some red, some yellow, but all equally brilliant.

Then, to get the complete picture, you must imagine patches of flowering azaleas dotting the roadside; towering, round-topped camellia trees branking the skyline with frequent splashes of bright green; usually in the shade of these trees houses with white plastered walls and red tiled roofs; about the more pretentious of these houses were white plastered walls, above which appeared a profusion of palms, roses and strange native flowers; and in the doorways of the garden walls kimono-clad Japanese girls, the kimonos as many and as gayly colored as the garden that framed them.—Outing.

Feat of Runners.
Bill—I see the rolling stock of the Russian railways suffers loss from the hands of thieves. Two years ago 10,000 passenger and freight cars disappeared and were never found again.
Jill—I don't see how a man can put a freight car under his arm and walk away with it without some one seeing it.—Yonkers Statesman.

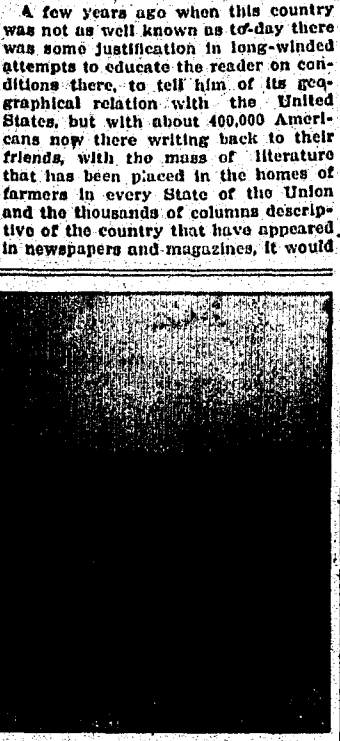
Great Crops in Western Canada

Canadian Correspondence.

During the early days in the growth of the crop in Western Canada, as well as throughout the ripening and garnering period, there is yearly growing an increasing interest throughout the United States, as to the probable results when harvest is completed. These mean much to the thousands of Americans who have made their home in some one of the three Provinces that form that vast agricultural domain, and is of considerable interest to the friends they have left behind them.

The year 1909 is no disappointment; it will bring comfort and happiness, wealth and luxury to those who are following agriculture as a pursuit in the country now occupying so much of the attention of the world—of this continent in particular. Reports from the grain fields warrant the note of optimism that has been prominent during the past few months. The crops of wheat, oats and barley have been har-

vested and it is now safe to speak of results. Throughout the entire grain-growing area of 320,000 square miles there has been a uniform production and a high average. Careful estimates place the yield of spring wheat at 30 bushels per acre, winter wheat at over 40 bushels and oats exceed 50 bushels per acre. Barley also has proved an abundant yield. What will attract the reading public more than volumes of figures will be the fact that those who have been induced through the influence of the Government to accept of 160 acres of free grant land, or by the persuasion of friends to leave their home State of Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska or the other States from which people have gone, have done well. Financially, they are in a better position than many of them ever expected to be, and in the matter of health, in social conditions, they have lost nothing.



FARM AND HOME OF JOHN SCHNAGER.

The columns of Canadian newspapers are filled with accounts of this year's harvest, writers vying with each other in giving the proper coloring to their reports. These make exhilarating reading to the man who has interests in that country. Lethbridge people claim it to be the keystone of Southern Alberta, while Calgary people claim the same for their district. It was in this district that the growing of winter wheat in western Canada originated. Its success there led the farmers east and west of it to experiment and what can now be said of one part may well be said of the whole. In a few years from now these great plains over which hundreds of thousands of heads of cattle following the millions of buffalo that once grazed their grasses, will be a solid grain field covering a territory of over 30,000 square miles, and very little of it but what will yet be worth

seem a reflection on the intelligence of the reading public to repeat it. It is not proposed to do so. Its topographical characteristics are divergent. There is the level prairie with its rich deep loam and underlying subsoil, the higher and rolling lands with their groves of timber, the wooded lands rich in soil. The wants of all can be supplied; some want one kind and some another and they can all be suited. The man who wants to put in his steam plow and force the energies of the soil into immediate production can be suited, and so can the man who wishes large tracts for the same purposes, and at the same time enjoy the companionship of the timber. In many parts it is possible to have a hundred miles square of wheat, without a break. A writer says: "We were driven west and north of Moose Jaw through 30 miles of dead ripe wheat, acres of stocks and well-worked summer-fallows. One of these fields would yield 40 bushels to the acre, and another man had oats that would yield 90 or 100 bushels to the acre. In this district wheat will average 30 to 35 bushels. The conditions were never better and throughout the district the people are assured of a most prosperous year." In the Melfort district, three hundred miles in another direction, we hear of a farmer whose yield of oats will run from 85 to 100 bushels per acre; then traveling over another stretch of three hundred miles the Pipestone district in Manitoba is reached and we learn of more 30 and 40 bushels to the acre crops of wheat. So it will be seen that the splendid crops are not confined to one district, but are general throughout the entire country.

Speaking of his experiences while traveling through the Canadian West, Thomas C. Shotwell, financial editor of the New York American, said that heretofore he had entertained optimis-



A BUNCH OF WESTERN CANADA CATTLE.

tic views regarding the Canadian railroads and lands, but his trip has convinced him, not only of the soundness of his views, but it also has established the conviction that the great expansion of the next few years will be in Canada's western areas. "I have never seen such wheat," said he.

It takes an army of men to handle the Western Canada crop, and it is estimated that 20,000 people have been brought in this year to assist in the great undertaking; there being excursions from the outside world nearly every day for the past six weeks. In this article no attention has been given to the growth of flax which has had great attention paid to it in some districts. It is safe to say that in addition to the 120 million bushels of wheat, the 170 million bushels of oats and the 30 million bushels of barley, there will be over two million bushels of flax. The approximate value of all these crops may safely be put at One Hundred and Sixty Million Dollars, against a total of 118 million dollars in 1908.

Woman's Curiosity.
"Come, fly with me," he whispered low;
"Be mine, be mine, while life endures!"
"But first," she said, "I want to know
What makes of aeroplane is yours?"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

And Modern Science Still Triumphant.
"Do you believe surgery can ward off old age?"
"Oh, yes. Frequently the patient dies under an operation."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Unfamiliar Facts.
The European capitals are just being connected by telephone.
The Ohio State University will conduct a wireless course next year.
Illuminated signs are a feature of some of the subway cars in New York. The sign tells the name of the next stop.
Three million dollars will be spent in building a subway for electric cars under the harbor at Sidney, New South Wales.



FARM AND HOME OF JOHN SCHNAGER.

Shipping Eggs for Hatching.

Another instance of the fact that eggs for hatching purposes can be sent a long distance with good results can be seen in the case of Mr. W. B. Borders of Wichita, Kan. Mr. Borders is a breeder of buff orpingtons, and sent to England, the original home of the orpingtons, for 30 eggs. They arrived in good condition and he hatched 26 chicks. Two or three of them were killed by accident, but he has now over 20 of those chicks and they are the finest lot of buff orpingtons he ever saw. It is not so much the long distances that eggs are shipped that causes poor hatches as it is the rough handling that they frequently get from express agents and others. If handled with proper care eggs can be shipped 10,000 miles away and still hatch a good percentage of the fertile eggs.—Kansas Farmer.

Weeds in Feed Mixtures.

Large quantities of seeds of pestilent weeds of which a considerable portion are alive and will under proper conditions grow, are sold in feed mixtures. These weed seeds are not always quickly detected, because of being mixed with chaff, oat hulls, linseed, barley and corn products, and sometimes with molasses. Ground weed seed may have a food value, but it is very doubtful if small whole seeds are broken and digested by the animal. A sample of barley sprouts was sent to the Connecticut station for examination. The sample contained: Barley sprouts, 70.5 per cent; corn cobs, 14 per cent; wild oats, 10 per cent; birdseed, 2.8 per cent; four other species of weeds, 2.7 per cent; total, 100 per cent.

These facts are naturally not mentioned in the statements of composition, yet they are more important to the buyer than the chemical analysis.

Blackhead.

Blackhead was first noticed in New England, where it caused great loss to turkey raisers. It is described as a disease which first attacks the oesophagus, situated between the large and small intestines. It may also attack the liver, which becomes very much enlarged. While the disease is generally attributed to microbes, it is believed to be very much aggravated where breeding is too much resorted to. Diarrhea is a common symptom. The disease takes its name from a peculiar discoloration of the head. Birds of depleted vitality are the ones generally attacked, so that addition of new, strong and healthy stock is recommended. Some have tried introducing wild blood into their flocks. Treatment of sick birds has not proven very successful. Among the remedies most recommended are sulphur, sulphate of iron and quinine. Sulphur may be given, five to ten grains being combined with one grain of sulphate of iron, and sulphate of quinine one grain. It is necessary that such treatment be repeated two or three times a day and continued for considerable time to secure results.—Inter Ocean.

Toppling Corn for Fodder.

One of the most desirable kinds of roughage to be found is that obtained by going through the cornfield about stalks cut off just about where the shank joins them, bunching and tying together the tops thus secured, the same as in ordinary shocking. This method not only affords the tenderest and very choicest of the plant for fodder, but also leaves the ears plainly exposed to view, where they may be easily reached and promptly shaken without the husker being bothered by the blades and tops of the corn. Then, too, there will be no husking out to be done before the fodder is ready to be fed. Another commendable feature of this plan is the great amount of labor saved by not carrying the ears of corn and the long, heavy stalks—nothing being touched except the light tops, which are easy to cut and carry, quickly and easily thrown out when fed, and attended by a smaller per cent

of waste than fodder obtained in any other manner. Why not try handling a patch this way?—M. Albertus Coverdell in Twentieth Century Farmer.

Stringhalt Treatment.

Stringhalt, a spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles of the leg, usually occurs in animals of a highly nervous disposition. One of the frequent forms of stringhalt is a jerking up of the hind leg as the horse travels, in many cases only when the horse first starts.

This is often most severe in cold weather and gradually increases as the animal grows older, but it does not seem to cause any suffering nor interfere with the general health of the animal.

In most cases of chorea (stringhalt) medical treatment does not give benefit, but good results follow careful feeding and tonics. The food should be nutritious, easily digested, of good variety and abundant.

A mixture of oats, oil meal and bran is good. Three times a week give the following: Salt, 4 ounces; sulphur, 3 ounces; hardwood ashes, 2 ounces—a tablespoonful in the feed. Also give Fowler's solution of arsenic, beginning with one-half ounce doses in the feed, once daily, and gradually increasing by one-fourth ounce at a time until 1 ounce is given at a dose in the morning and at night. This should be given for two weeks, then withhold two weeks and then repeat.—Exchange.

How to Care for the Horse.

A hat is a great protection to a horse's brain in hot weather. They can be bought at any store for 25 cents.

Sore shoulders are caused by ill-fitting collars, and nothing else.

A man who will work a horse with a sore shoulder and make no attempt to cure it, or change the collar, ought to be compelled to wear ill-fitting shoes that would raise a new crop of blisters every week.

If the horses are taken off dry feed, allowed to run to grass and worked hard on hot days, look out for colic.

Work teams ought to be allowed to run in the pasture at night. It is cruelty to confine them in hot stalls.

The horse that sweats freely is in good condition.

During the heavy work in hot weather horses ought to be watered between the regular resting periods.

It does not make much difference whether horses are watered before or after eating. It is largely a matter of habit, and experiments show that one time is about as good as another.

A horse that bolts his food cannot have perfect digestion any more than a man who eats in the same way.

Try cutting the bedding straw for your horses into inch lengths. It makes fine bedding, absorbs liquid readily, is easy to handle in cleaning the stables, and also in the manure carrier and spreader.—Farmers' and Drivers' Journal.

Can Women Succeed with Poultry?

This is the heading of a recent article in a prominent poultry journal. It makes a woman smile to read it. Can women succeed? Did you ever stop to think that the moment anything in the live stock line begins to pay—or in most other lines, the men step in and take command at the helm then? In the poultry business it is more conspicuous than in others, I do think. The bulk of the poultry and eggs sold in the United States are produced by women and children. Then ask if a woman can succeed in poultry.

When it comes to selling fancy fowls, shipping these, or any kind, to shows, and judging, men certainly have taken the lead. A woman is just as womanly shipping fowls for exhibition and judging them at shows and fairs as staying at home cleaning after and caring for them, and I am glad to see that some women are pushing into the public part of the business. All but judging, I know of no women judges. And why, I'd like to know.

There is a field for woman right here if she will only push into it. There isn't one phase of the poultry business adopted by men that a woman could not do better if she would. Any intelligent woman is capable of starting a poultry place and taking care of 1,000 fowls a day as well as any man—if she wants to—and has a moderate degree of strength. If she hasn't this last she is not fit for any kind of work requiring the amount of muscle a woman should aspire to. The work is healthy, if scarified on with system, and women are, as a rule, neater and more cleanly about work than men.—Ida M. Shepler in Twentieth Century Farmer.

Worth Reading.

Sixty-nine entirely new varieties of roses were shown at a recent French exhibition.

An average orange tree produces 20,000 oranges and an average lemon tree 8,000 lemons.

Russia is the largest producer of barley, Germany is second and the United States a close third.

The lucifer match was invented in 1829 after many years of experimenting by several scientists.

The tungsten incandescent lamp is the first artificial light by which all colors can be distinguished.

American plows and cultivators are turning up the soil in more than seventy countries and colonies.

The country's state production last year amounted in value to \$4,318,817, an increase over the previous year of \$287,597 despite the business depression.

The Brazilian ministry of public works has decided that its new drydock, which will be big enough to accommodate the largest vessels afloat, shall be of the floating type instead of the fixed.

HER PHYSICIAN ADVISED

Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Columbus, Ohio.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during a change of life. My doctor told me it was good, and since taking it I feel so much better that I can do all my work again. I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a fine remedy for all women's troubles, and I never forget to tell my friends what it has done for me."

—Mrs. E. HANSON, 304 East Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

Another Woman Helped.
Graniteville, Va.—"I was passing through the change of life and suffering from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women, I am willing you should publish my letter."

—Mrs. CHARLES BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Va.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing peculiarities of their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

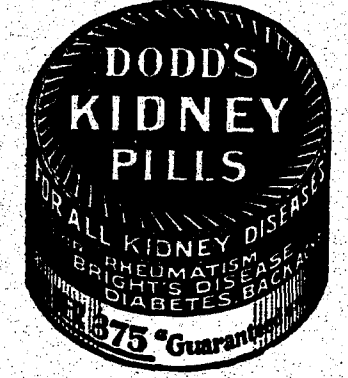
Took Him for Tom.
"George Moore, the author of Esther Waters, likes to talk," said a magazine editor of New York. "about his own obscurity, very obscure. Lurching with me one day at Claridge's, he said he had recently met a young American girl whose warm praise had pleased him much."

"We think a heap of your writings out Kansas way," Mr. Moore, the young girl said.

"How jolly!" cried the novelist. "And what story of mine do the good people of Kansas like best?"

"Oh, Lalla Rookh, far and away!" said she.

When an owl has young, she brings, on an average, forty mice a day to her nest.



A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouard's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.



Walk ten miles daily and you won't need laxatives. But indoor people all need candy Cascarets. They exercise the bowels in a gentle, natural way—not like harsh cathartics. Have them always with you—take one when you need it.

Fast-food box, 10 cents—at drug-stores. People now use a million boxes monthly.

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NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleaning, whitening and removing taste from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouth-wash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad breath, bad taste, and much sickness.

THE EYES Paxtine, when introduced, under the lids, relieves and soothes the eyes, and is instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for urinary catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorant. Used in bathing it cleanses the skin, removes dirt, and leaves the body refreshingly clean.

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Sufferers of Throat and Lung Diseases. Wonderful disinfectant, deodorant and antiseptic. Paxtine will cure all throat and lung diseases, and is a sure remedy for all such ailments.

OSTRICH PLUMES. Beautifully dyed ostrich feathers for sale at low prices. Write for catalogue.

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NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO WIGWAG AT MARS

Planet Only Mere Matter of Thirty Million Miles Away and Is About to Leave Us.

LIFE THERE IS HELD CERTAIN

Astronomers Find Conditions of Atmosphere Like Those of the Earth.

If you wish to find out whether the inhabitants of Mars use English or talk in some sort of outlandish tongue, you had better do it right away or you will have to wait a decade and a half for another chance as good. Mars has been right up close, almost at hand-shaking distance, celestially speaking, and now it is rolling away again at the rate of several hundred thousand miles an hour, and will not pay us another visit for fifteen years.

Mars is, of course, still 30,000,000 miles or so away, and up to the hour of going to press no enterprising aviator had announced his intention of making a Cook-Pearry dash for it. The going is far from good, say those flying-machine experts who have navigated the first two miles of the route, and the scientists think the reception such a venture would receive would be even cooler than the weather Dr. Cook found at the pole, and he would be frozen stiff before he got there.

Nevertheless the scientists have gotten much satisfaction out of the neighborliness of Mars. They have seen both its poles with their own eyes, and that is more than they can say of the earth. They have seen the ice fields slowly melt away during the summer and grow gradually larger as cold weather comes on. They are a unit in admitting that there is some form of life on the planet, and with each new advance in facilities for observation they see things that make them think the life is like that on the earth.

"There is no question that there is life in some form on Mars," said Professor Philip Fox, the new director of Dearborn Observatory, in Chicago. "Nobody knows, of course, just what form of life it is, but as we are able to see more and more we learn of the general conditions which must affect this life, and the more nearly these conditions approach those of the earth, the closer will be the resemblance of the life forms of the two planets. It is two years since Professor Lowell announced that as the result of a series of observations and experiments he had detected the presence of water vapor in the atmosphere of Mars. This means that Mars has an atmosphere very much like the earth's. Atmosphere and temperature are the main conditions affecting life. With the instrument here I have seen the bright rings about the poles expand and contract with the advance of the seasons. They must be ice and snow, they couldn't be anything else. And they must melt and freeze according as it is summer or winter. This must mean that the temperature is practically the same as the earth's."

Instruments of the size of the Yerkes telescope Professor Fox declared to be wasted in the dense atmosphere of Chicago, the real center of astronomical observation being at Flagstaff, Arizona, and the Lick observatory, both located at high altitudes. At Flagstaff Prof. Lowell has had his eye glued to the great telescope, and made nightly contributions to the world's knowledge of Martian conditions.

According to a telegram sent out by him he is able to observe the drying up of the canals in what should correspond to the southern hemisphere of the earth, and is more than ever convinced that this phenomenon is seasonal, and that the canals are artificial irrigation ditches, denoting life on the planet at least as intelligent as that of the earth.

NEW DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED

British Sea Fighter, the Neptune, Healed Unshakable by Torpedo.

The Neptune, Great Britain's eighth battle ship of the Dreadnought class or the eleventh, including the three battle-ship cruisers represented by the Inflexible, now participating in the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York, was successfully launched at Portsmouth, England, by the Duchess of Albany in the presence of a great crowd. The bulkheads of this super-Dreadnought are so heavily armored that experts consider her practically unsinkable by a torpedo.

Killed in Philadelphia Hold-Up.

James Quinn is dead and Henry F. Saylor and John J. Cassidy are in a hospital suffering from bullet wounds as a result of a hold-up in a saloon at York road and Lycoming street in the northern part of Philadelphia, by a masked highwayman. The victims were shot because they did not act quickly in handing over their valuables.

Shot Aiming from Stump.

W. L. Yale, a business man of Duluth and Superior, was wounded while hunting near Carlton, Minn. He was sitting on a stump and, arising, accidentally discharged one barrel of his shotgun. The charge struck him in the left shoulder.

Sunk in Collision; Three Drown.

The steamer City of Erie from Cleveland, ran down a schooner supposed to be the Ecstasy, halting from a Canadian port, off Erie, Pa. The schooner sank and three of her crew—two men and a woman—went down with her.

San Born to Crown Princess.

A son was born Thursday to Crown Princess Frederick William of Germany, formerly Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. This is the third son born to the crown princess.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1770—Convention met in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to protest against standing armies.

1774—The colony of Delaware erected itself into a State and framed a constitution.

1806—Lewis and Clark returned to St. Louis from their exploring expedition to the Northwest.

1818—The Indians of Ohio ceded all their remaining lands in the State.

1823—Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States ratified by a two-thirds vote.

1839—Treaty between France and Texas concluded in Paris.

1843—Fremonot's expedition reached the Columbia River, in Oregon.

1849—Owego, N. Y., almost completely destroyed by fire.

1854—United States ship of war Albatross left Aspinwall, and was never again heard of. United States and Canada concluded a reciprocity treaty.

1864—Battles under Gen. Sheridan successful in battle at Fisher's Creek, Va.

1871—Joint high commission organized at Washington to adjust private claims against Great Britain and the United States growing out of the Civil War.

1872—Political affray at Columbia, S. C., J. D. Caldwell was shot dead and Maj. Morgan wounded by George Tupper.

1875—Indiana, Texas, visited by a cyclone, and almost entirely destroyed.

1881—Chester A. Arthur took the oath of office as President of the United States. National fast day appointed for the death of President Garfield.

1889—Union and Confederate veterans formed a memorial association on the Chickamauga battlefield.

1891—Intense heat in South Dakota, preventing work in the harvest fields. New lands in Oklahoma were opened to settlers. Great fire in Minneapolis, in which seventeen firemen were injured by an explosion. A disastrous tornado swept over Beltrami and Itasca Counties, Minnesota.

1894—St. Mary's College, at Oakland, Cal., burned.

1896—Queen Victoria received congratulations on having occupied the throne for a longer period than any other British sovereign.

1904—King Peter of Serbia crowned at Belgrade.

1907—Missouri railroads, after a three months' test of the 4-cent fare law, reported a loss of \$1,500,000.

1908—Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma resigned as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,250,000 to found a herd fund in Great Britain. International Conference on Tuberculosis met in Philadelphia.

Indiana Legislature passed a county local option bill. On the New York Stock Exchange 1,490,000 shares of stock changed hands, a record for the year. The city of Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated its 250th anniversary.

New Photographs of Mars.

An expedition from the Lick Observatory, under Director Campbell and several other scientists, has just returned from the summit of Mount Whitney, where they took a series of photographs and spectrographic observations of the planet Mars, which it was hoped would show the existence of life there by demonstrating the presence of water vapor. The instrument used was a 16-inch horizontal reflecting telescope with spectrographic attachment. Their method was to compare the spectrum of Mars with that of the moon on successive nights. It is known that there is no perceptible vapor on the moon, and no comparison may be made something definite about Mars. It will not be known for several days what the photographs will show.

Plan in Aerial Railroad.

An engineer of Marburg, Germany, has enlisted capital in his scheme for using the buoyant principle in railroad construction. A trolley line five miles long between Marburg and Fraunberg is to be built to combine the essentials of electric car traction and dirigible balloon. The supporting balloon is cylindrical in shape, 200 feet long by 33 feet wide and of semi-rigid construction. It rests lightly against cables on either side, channeled wheels attached to the frame work of the balloon making the track. The cables are supported by towers, and the car is attached below. The cables will be carried at about 1,200 feet above the ground. The cost of construction is estimated at \$28,000 a mile. It is thought that a speed of 125 miles an hour can be attained.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIVITIES

Unexplained excitement was aroused at national negro Baptist convention at Columbus, Ohio, by a report that a resolution had been offered withdrawing the privileges of the floor to Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation announced in New York that he was returning from Europe that the leading industrial nations of Europe would take part in an international labor congress to be held in this country next year.

The German crown prince while riding in his auto through the village of Herzfelde ran down a 6-year-old boy, fracturing his skull. He took the victim to a hospital.

Announcement was made at a meeting of the Cincinnati Aero Club that two wealthy men had pledged themselves as backers to the extent of \$100,000 to secure the international aerial meet for Cincinnati in 1910.

As the result of the overturning of an automobile near Harlem, Mont. J. Joseph Kennedy, wife of County Commissioner Kennedy of Chouteau County, was killed. The accident was caused by the breaking of the steering gear.

MUNYON'S Eminent Doctors at Your Service Free

Not a Penny to Pay for the Fulltest Medical Examination.

If you are in doubt as to the cause of your disease, mail us a postal requesting a medical examination blank. Our doctors will carefully diagnose your case, and if you can be cured you will be told so; if you cannot be cured you will be told so. You are not obligated to us in any way for this advice is absolutely free. You are at liberty to take our advice or not, as you see fit.

Munyon's, 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

His Dilemma.

Customer (nervously)—I want a beefsteak to take home to dinner. Unexpected guest, you know. Wife telephoned me to get the steak. Jane always buys the meat herself, you see, and she's awfully particular. What have you got?

The Butcher (encouragingly)—Well, we do you say to a nice juicy porterhouse, cut thick; or maybe you'd prefer a couple of cuts of tenderloin.

Customer (still more nervously)—Well, I'm blast if I know which. Say, you couldn't let me have a couple of samples to take home and show her, could you? It's only a half dozen blocks from here.

NEW VIGOR FOR BAD BACKS

How to Make a Weak Back Better.

Women who suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, dizziness, constant full, tired feelings, will find hope in the advice of Mrs. M. Working, 315 Fulton Ave., Rochester, Ind., who said: "I suffered everything with pain in the back, too frequent passages of the kidney secretions, swelling of the ankles and joints and a general feeling of weakness. I used about everything said to be good for kidney trouble, but Doan's Kidney Pills brought me the first real help and three boxes cured me."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Poor English Woman Smoker.

Mary Frith, better known as Moll Cutpurse, was a notable figure in old-time London life. She had the reputation of being the first woman to smoke tobacco in England.

The length of her days is a disputed point, says the Millgate Monthly, but it seems certain in that she attained the age of over three score years and ten. It is asserted that constant smoking prolonged her life. A portrait representing her in the act of smoking forms the frontispiece of Middleton's comedy of the "Roaring Girl." She also figures in other plays of the period.

Mary was the daughter of a shoemaker living in the Barbican, and Malone gives 1584 as the date of her birth. She early took to wicked ways and became a noted "highwayman." Among her familiar friends were the notorious Captain Hind and Richard Hannam. She was an expert swordswoman. Single handed she robbed on Foulmow Heath General Fairfax of 200 gold Jacobuses, shooting him through the arm and killing two of his horses on which his servants were riding. For the offense she was committed to Newgate, but on paying the general £2,000 she obtained her liberty.

At one time Mary had £3,000 of her own, but by giving money to distressed cavaliers she died comparatively poor. Her death took place in July, 1569, and she was laid to rest in St. Bridget's.

Something New.

"Yes, he is established in Washington now at the head of a flourishing arrangement bureau."

"What sort of a bureau?"

"Why, it's something entirely new. It takes charge of the cases of dismissed West Pointers and arranges for their reinstatement."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trying It on Nana.

Nana—You look perfectly lovely in that gown.

Fan—Thanks. That's all I wanted to know. Fortunately, I bought it on approval.

CHILDREN SHOWED IT.

Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.

"A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness."

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'"

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was the most healthful drink in the world for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact."

"My first trial was a failure. The cook boiled it four or five minutes and it tasted so flat that I was in despair but determined to give it one more trial. This time we followed the directions and boiled it fifteen minutes after the boiling began. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich, delicious flavor. In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better and better month after month, until now I am perfectly healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to the nerve-debilitating regular coffee for any money."

Read the famous little "Health Classic," "The Road to Wellville," in pages "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CHILD ATE CUTICURA.

Spread Whole Box of It on Crackers—Not the Least Injury Resulted—Thus Proven Pure and Sweet. A New York friend of Cuticura writes:

"My three year old son and heir, after being put to bed on a trip across the Atlantic, investigated the stateroom and located a box of granular crackers and a box of Cuticura Ointment. When a search was made for the box, it was found empty and the kid admitted that he had eaten the contents of the entire box spread on the crackers. It cured him of a bad cold and I don't know what else."

No more conclusive evidence could be offered that every ingredient of Cuticura Ointment is absolutely pure, sweet and harmless. It may be safely eaten by a young child, none but the most beneficial results can be expected to attend its application to even the tenderest skin or youngest infant.

Porter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies, Boston.

PARADISE FOR BIRDS.

Darren Puffin Island off the West Coast of Great Britain.

Gaunt and bare Puffin Island rises boldly from the sea at the most easterly point of Anglesey. Its sides, torn and discolored by the waves, offer scant welcome to the explorer, but there are several places at which a landing may be made from a small boat.

Naturalists will not object to the forbidding appearance of this half mile length of rock at which the timid look askance, the London Evening Standard says. Neglected of man, it is the chosen home of thousands and thousands of birds who share its solitude with a few sheep and scores of rabbits. Puffin Island has more than one name. The Welsh call it Ynys Seiriol, or the Island of St. Seiriol, who had a hermitage here far away in the sixth century, and it is also known as Priest-home (the priest's island).

Perched in the center of the island are the ruins of a tower, built in the seventh century. But this quaint spot upon the waters should be named the home of the birds. In myriads they seek it to breed. The keepers of the lighthouse are almost the only human beings they see; they can live their happy lives without the shadow of man to frighten them.

Most in numbers is the puffin—being in the majority, it has given its name to the place. This curious looking bird, so ungainly on land, rides on the waves wonderfully and dives as surely no other bird can. Come upon it suddenly—it plunges deep into the water and your boat has gone a long distance ahead before it comes to the surface again. In some places the puffin is called the sea parrot and in appearance it is not unlike pretty poll.

Stormy petrels find a resting place in this grimy rookery; gulls are common; razor bills, cormorants, curlews and divers add to the population. Gannets have been met with and the peregrine falcon. Among these rare specimens the pigeon excites no remark.

Exceedingly curious is the clamor made by these creatures during the breeding time. One might imagine one's self in the House of Commons during a "scene" in which wild words and incoherent sentences are hurled about. Only there is no speaker to quell the tumult and restore order.

Bottle Suicide.

Drunkennes for deepest troubles is often a preventive or a substitute for suicide, a "temporary suicide" as it were. Many men too cowardly to pull the trigger or take gas, deliberately and viciously commit suicide by the slow alcoholic route, and even say it is an easy way to die. And for this alcohol gets the blame.—Exchange.

All in Good Time.

"I'm sure I don't know why they call this hotel The Palma. Do you? I've never seen a palm anywhere near the place."

"You'll see them before you go. It's a pleasant little surprise the waiters keep for the guests on the last day of their stay."—Puck.

Considence of Gentles.

"You say your dirigible balloon is a success?"

"Yes," answered the inventor.

"But it came down to the earth with a terrible bump."

"True. But it hit very close to the spot I was aiming at."

Nothing to Say.

Stranger (to fellow passenger on train)—By the way, what do the people in your section think of the fellow passenger—Sir, I am a postmaster.

Wet Windows Sorrowing Stray for Children.

Wet windows, cold rain, cold children, cold hearts, cold souls. 25 cents a bottle.

QUICK RELIEF TAKE

Gold Medal Haarlem Oil CAPSULES

"Odorless and Tasteless"

Your pains and aches from KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR STOMACH TROUBLE will begin to disappear the first day you take GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES.

"After giving your Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules a thorough trial, find them to be the best kidney and liver remedy ever used. They are truly a blessing to mankind, and they are truly a blessing to mankind, and they are truly a blessing to mankind."

New York, March 21, 1909.

Haarlem Oil Capsules 25 and 50 cents per box. Bottles 15c and 35c, at all drug stores.

Send for Free Trial Box 25c Box of Capsules

If you are suffering from any kind of LIVER, STOMACH or BLADDER trouble, send for a free trial box of Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, 25c box, at once. Write to the following address: Haarlem Oil Capsules Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Send for Free Trial Box 25c Box of Capsules

Metallic Ribbon.

There is a process in use in England whereby a metallic ribbon a mile long can be turned out in about the same time that it takes a locomotive to travel a mile—that is, one minute. The molten metal is caused to flow through a nozzle in a thin stream upon the outside of a rapidly rotating water-cooled drum. The metal solidifies immediately and is thrown off from the surface of the drum in the form of a continuous and uniform ribbon. It is possible to obtain the metal ribbons as thin as one-thousandth of an inch. The metals used in the making of different ribbons are aluminum, lead, zinc, tin, copper, silver and gold.

Dangerous Odds.

Once when Lionel Brough gave his humorous entertainment at a northern lunatic asylum, he spent the hour he had to wait for his train in playing one of the inmates, a harmless old gentleman, a game of billiards.

Mr. Brough offered the patient 40 in 100, and was beaten easily.

"If you go about giving odds like that," said the patient, "they'll put you in here with me."—London Opinion.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a new internal medicine. It cures Catarrh of the bladder, kidneys, and all other organs of the urinary system. It is a powerful blood purifier, and it is a powerful blood purifier, and it is a powerful blood purifier.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Judging from Appearances.

"I am glad, my dear," mildly observed the much enduring man as he glanced on the underdone steak and the half boiled potatoes, "that I now know our cook's views on the tariff."

"Why, dear, she doesn't know or care anything about the tariff," said the astonished wife.

"Doesn't she?" returned the husband. "She shows a decided tendency for putting raw materials on the schedules, then."—Baltimore American.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Atkinson

Revivals of History.

The Greeks were entering Troy on the wooden horse.

"The first joy ride," they chortled. Then the slaughter commenced.—New York Sun.

Great Home Eye Remedy.

For all diseases of the eye, quick relief from using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A K following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Every subscriber to the AVALANCHE whose subscription is paid in advance, or who will pay arrearage, and in advance, who desires it, can have the Michigan Farmer, FREE to January 1st, 1910. This is the ideal paper for Michigan Farmers, and this trial will convince you that you want it always. The paper will be stopped January 1st 1910 unless you renew on or before that time, paying only 75 cents for a year.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. David Austin, October 1st, a nine pound girl.

St. Charles coal, the best in the market, for sale by George Langevin.

A good house to rent. Enquire at this office.

M. & S. Loose Leaf Binder for Students. Sold by Central Drug Store.

Leave your orders for Coal at S. H. Co's, and save money.

FOR SALE—30 buff rock pullets. Full grown. Price reasonable. Leon J. Stephan.

The Board of supervisors will be in session next week, at their regular annual meeting.

Buy your coal of George Langevin. You will get the best and at the right price, delivered.

FOR RENT—Four rooms, arranged for housekeeping, entirely separate from the rest of the house. Enquire at this office.

Miss Minnie Krause began the winter term of school in Roscommon county, Monday, in the district near St. Helen.

George Langevin is handling coal the same as last year. Prices right and quality right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. C. Burton sent in a stalk of corn from his farm, twelve feet high, bearing a fully matured mammoth ear of Ohio dent corn.

Beech and Maple Block Wood for furnaces. Leave orders with SALLING, HANSON COMPANY.

M. & S. Loose Leaf Binder for Students. Sold by Central Drug Store.

Leave your orders for Coal at S. H. Co's, and save money.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forbes made about a week's visit in Kalkaska county, with old friends, returning last week Sunday.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A 6 room house on Railroad street. Enquire at Grayling Mercantile Company's store.

M. & S. Loose Leaf Binder for Students. Sold by Central Drug Store.

Not quite half of our delinquent subscribers to whom we sent statements last month, have responded. We want the balance to help pay our paper bills.

Erner Matson and family have returned to "the only town on the map" for a permanent home, where they are welcomed by old friends. He has bought the barber business of Carl Krepke who will go to Los Angeles, California, while glad for their coming we regret Krepke's going.

Leave your orders for Coal at S. H. Co's, and save money.

FOR SALE—1 steel range, 1 bed room suit, 1 mahogany parlor table, 20 cords furnace wood, well seasoned beech, maple and oak, also 5 cords 16 inch dry beech and maple. Will sell my lot at Portage Lake.

GLADYS HADLEY. FOR SALE—My 5 year old bay driver. So call quick if you want a horse for service and comfort. Will be sold at reasonable price. Inquire of O. PALMER or ANDREW MORTONSON, Wellington.

WANTED—Success Magazine wants an energetic and responsible man or woman in Crawford county to collect for renewals and solicit new subscriptions during full or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Any one can start among friends and acquaintances and build up a paying and permanent business without capital. Complete outfit and instructions free. Address: "VON," Success Magazine Building, New York City. N. Y. sept23-31

A civil service examination will be held at Frederic, October 30th, for the position of 4th class postmaster at Hardgrove. The applicants must be 21 years or more of age and residents of the territory supplied by that office. Application forms and full information concerning the requirements of the examination can be secured from the postmaster at Hardgrove or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. Applications should be properly executed and filed with the commission at Washington within 7 days before the date of examination.

Tickets for the Skovgaard Concert on sale at Lewis' drug store. Sale begins Tuesday, Oct. 12th.

I wish to announce that I offer all my real estate in Grayling for sale. LUCIEN FOURNIER.

Mrs. F. K. Deckrow has a tomato plant, from a single seed, which holds over seventy large tomatoes.

The season tickets for the concert course will be delivered between the 10th and 14th of October.

Carl Krepke will start Saturday in search of a new home in Los Angeles, Cal. He is not the kind we like to see leaving town, and hope he will return to stay.

A business meeting of the Christian Endeavor society will be held at the church Thursday evening at 6.30. The Endeavorers are earnestly urged to be present.

Don't forget the date, Skovgaard Concert Co., Oct. 14. Opera house. Single admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

I. H. Richardson and wife, and County Surveyor E. Richardson, of South Branch started for Seattle last week where they will visit the exposition and then make an extended trip through the great northwest.

John Canham, who has been at work in the M. C. roundhouse for over five years, has gone to Flint. He thinks the advantages for skilled mechanics is better in that city than here.

Eugene C. Kendrick cut his visit short here and started, Monday, for another car of horses from the Nebraska ranch. His wife and boy will remain to finish the visit and enliven the editorial home.

At the annual congregational meeting held at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening, it was unanimously voted to retain the pastoral services of Rev. J. Humphrey Fleming for another year.

By a new law which went into effect Sept. 1, the office of school inspectors will be abolished, the township board hereafter assuming the powers and duties of the board of school inspectors.

Postmaster Bates and wife started for Syracuse, N. Y., Monday. He will attend the national convention of Postmasters in that city, and both will visit old friends in that part of the state.

Mrs. Iva Heinman (formerly Miss Iva Reid of this place) of Detroit, spent last week in town visiting old friends and attended the wedding of her mother. All are glad to see her familiar face again.

Wm. Fairbrotham desires to find satisfactory homes for the adoption of his three children, Fern aged 3 years, Hurrell 7 years and Cecil 10 years. Anyone desiring can call at the residence and see the children.

All parties having accounts against the county will take notice that such accounts will not be audited by the board of supervisors unless presented during the first three days of the term as fixed by the law. The next term begins next Monday, the 11th.

Hundreds of bushels of apples have been bought by citizens of this county at from 15 to 25 cents per bushel. They were sound and equal in every way to much of the fruit shipped in, but too small for the city market, to which the finest only is sent.

Crawford Co. Grange will give an old fashioned plate social Friday evening, Oct. 8th., at the home of Perry Ostrander. Dancing for those who wish to dance and other amusements for those who do not. General invitation to everyone. Supper 25 cents for two.

Katie Waldron, ass't. sec. At Frederic, on Friday evening, about 50 friends met at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Sanderson to bid them farewell. During their stay they have made many friends, and as a token of esteem the Ladies' Aid presented them with some handsome china, in which was found a nice sum of money from the young people.

Rev. Terhune made the presentation. Rev. Sanderson leaves this week for Forester, Port Huron district.

Postmaster General Hitchcock is going to increase the fee for registered letters from 8 to 10 cents "to make up the deficiency." A better way would be to take away the franking privilege from congressmen and other high-salaried officials and compel them to pay postage the same as all the rest of us have to do. Cut off the dead-heads and the Postoffice Department would be self-supporting.—Ex.

Samuel Dean has sold his cottages and grounds on the west side of Higgins Lake, in the Michigan Central Park Company's third addition, to Louis F. Hopkins, a Chicago banker, who also has purchased an entire block of lots of the Michigan Central Park Co. Mr. Hopkins will remodel the Dean Cottages, and build a couple of new French Cottages on these beautiful grounds. Dean was one of the first settlers on the west side of the lake, and has now purchased a valuable fruit farm of Mr. Hatch, up in the hardwood settlement, in Crawford county. We wish him success in his new venture.

The Red-Back of Success

lies in a keen, clear brain, backed by indomitable will and realistic energy. Such power comes from the splendid health that Dr. King's New Life Pills impart. They vitalize every organ and build up brain and body. J. A. Harmon, Lismore, W. Va., writes: "They are the best pills I ever used." 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co., Dang Store.

As announced last week the church and congregation of the Presbyterian church will observe Rally Day next Sunday with appropriate services. A program for the Sunday school hour will consist of brief addresses and special music. An offering at Sunday school will be taken for the cause of Sunday school missions.

Married at the residence of the groom, Wednesday evening Sept. 29th, Grant Shellenbarger of Grayling, to Mrs. Julia Wilber of Detroit, Justice McElroy officiating. Among those present were J. G. Clark and wife, F. C. Jennings and wife, C. Branch and wife, J. Dixon, wife and family of Grayling, and Mrs. Iva Heinman of Detroit, daughter of the bride, and host of other friends. Many presents were received.

The forest fire season is upon us again and it behooves every person handling fires in woods or field to exercise more than usual caution in preventing a repetition of the scenes of former years. It is the law of the state that anyone setting a fire and allowing it to get beyond their control is liable for the resultant damages done and may be prosecuted by state authority. A large sized fine may be imposed. It is a fact that the most destructive fire the state has ever experienced have resulted from carelessness on somebody's part and might have been prevented.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride in this village, Wednesday, September 29th., Mr. Charles Herrick, of Fenton, Mich., and Miss Gladys Hadley, Rev. Robert Houston officiating. The commodious house was well filled with life long friends of the bride, and relatives of the groom, and beautiful with flowers, while the tables loaded with appropriate gifts testified to the love and respect for the bride, whose life began here and except for a short time, this has ever been her home, only while in college or pursuing her musical studies in which she excelled. Refreshments were served and several hours passed in social jollies ere the crowd dispersed, leaving the house full of best wishes for the future happiness of the happy pair, who will be "at home" in Fenton, in a fine dwelling of their own, after November 1st. We know of no one who would be more missed from our village than Miss Hadley, or whose leaving would be more regretted.

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday, Oct. 3, 1909.

Mid week prayer meeting at the church Thursday eve., at 7.30 p. m. Preaching service at 10.30 a. m. Subject: "The home and the Sunday school."

Sabbath School at 11.45 a. m. A. B. Failing, Supt. The S. S. hour will be given to Rally day program.

Christian Endeavor at 6.30 p. m. Preaching service at 7.30 p. m. Topic: "Right Estimate of Things Sacred in the Development of Character."

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. HUMPHREY FLEMING, Pastor.

Frightful Fate Averted.

"I would have been a cripple for life, from a terrible cut on my knee cap," writes Frank Disberry, Kelliker, Minn., "without Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which soon cured me." Infallible of wounds, cuts and bruises, it soon cures Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Boils, Skin Eruptions. World's best for Piles. 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co., Drug Store.

Circuit Court Assignments.

Pursuant to the Constitution and Statute in such case made and provided, I do hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the several terms of the Circuit Court in the several counties of the 34th Judicial Circuit for the two years coming commencing January first, A. D. 1910, as follows: Arenac County, Second Mondays in March, June, September and December.

Crawford County, Second Mondays in January, April, July and October. Gladwin County, First Mondays in March, June, September and December.

Ogemaw County, Third Mondays in March, June, September and December.

Otsego County, Third Mondays in January, April, July and Fourth Mondays in October.

Roscommon County, First Mondays in January, April, July and October. And I do hereby order and direct that no jury be summoned to appear at such June and July terms of court unless otherwise ordered.

NELSON SHARPE

Circuit Judge.

Dated, West Branch, this 20th day of September, 1909.

DIED—At her residence on Chestnut street in this village, Monday evening, October 4th, Mrs. Johanna Nelson, aged 74 years. The deceased was ill but ten days, and though from her advanced age her sudden going was not unexpected, it was a severe shock to family and friends. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Hans Peterson, and Mrs. Swan Peterson of Grayling, and three sons, Peter Nelson of Manistee, Martin Nelson of Lewiston, and Nels P. Nelson of Nevada, who with fifteen grand children, five great grandchildren and hosts of friends will mourn her loss. The funeral services were held at the Danish Lutheran church yesterday afternoon and the body taken to Lewiston on this morning's train for burial by the side of her husband.

Sorenson's Furniture Store

1909

1909



No. 90, Office Desk, Golden Oak Finish. \$11.15

No. 2 Combination Book Case Golden Oak Finish. \$6.90



No. 921, Sewing Rocker 92 cents.



No. 200-15 Rocker \$2.10

No. 600, Kitchen Cabinet \$2.95

Leader Goods

Look Them Over and Judge for Yourself.

We sell them on the factory to consumer plan only. Cash must accompany all orders.

Sorenson's Furniture Store

GRAYLING, MICH.

Michigan

Cut-over Hardwood Lands

30,000 Acres

ON SALE FOR FIRST TIME

We guarantee this to be good land, suitable for agricultural purposes, and want inquiries from prospective settlers.

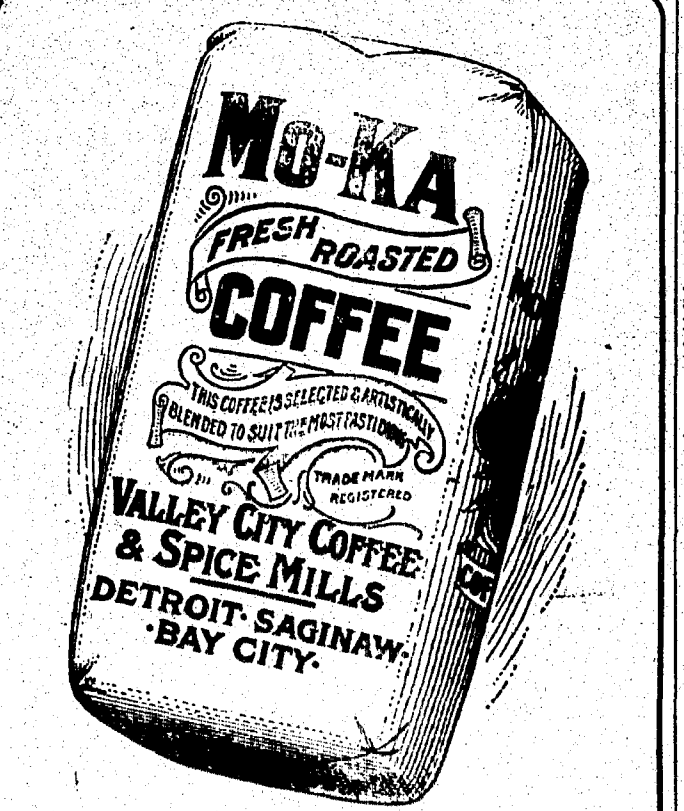
Salling, Hanson Company

Manufactures of Lumber

Grayling, Michigan

Crawford county.

sept16-8w



High Grade Coffee at a Popular Price 20c the lb. Sold Everywhere.

Our Fall and Winter Opening.

we have a complete line of Ladies', Gentlemen, Misses, Children and Boys wearing apparel. The best ever shown in Grayling.

Our Store is crowded with new and reliable goods from basement to top floor,

No matter in what department you look in you will find nothing but the latest wearing apparel.

We have planned most carefully for the woman who wants a stylish Hat, Suit, Dress, Coat, Waist, or Skirt, whatever may be her preference in the matter of material, color or style, we are sure she can find it here among the splendid assortment we have provided this season.

Grayling Mercantile Company

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Don't Overlook

the fact that we carry a complete line of

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

We would be glad if you would favor us with your patronage for we assure you that no one can give you better goods, lower prices, or treat you more courteously.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

O. W. ROESER, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

The New Woman



of today is she whose garments have been renovated here. She looks just as if she had stepped out of a bandbox. From her ostrich feather in the hat down to the hem of her skirt everything looks brand new, yet it is all last season's goods cleaned or dyed by us to "look different." Well, few beyond herself would know that every article was not new. There is a delightful freshness about the clothes that reflects great credit on us.

MIKE BRENNER.

They Didn't Have to Change. During the years in which our pure food laws have been put into effect there has been a great hurrying and scurrying on the part of the food manufacturers to change their methods to make them conform to the law.

The Quaker Oats Company is a conspicuous exception. It was admitted that Quaker Oats was as pure and clean as possible and that it was an ideal food. It is so cheap that any one can afford it and so nourishing that every one needs it. The result of last year's experiments at Yale and other points where food values were tested is that Quaker Oats has been adopted by many persons as their food on which they rely for adding vigor and endurance of muscle and brain.

NOTICE.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignee thereof of record:

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the register in chancery of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal services of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford.
Description, Sec. Town Range Amt pd for year
S E 1/4 of 29 25N 2W \$1.59 1905
N W 1/4 2.39 1906
plus the fees of the sheriff.

HUBBARD HEAD.
Place of business, Roscommon, Mich.

Dated June 24, A. D. 1909.
To Verner H. Crankshaw, Beaver Creek, Mich., Grantee under the last recorded deed, in the regular chain of title, to said land.

Office of Sheriff of Crawford County.
Grayling, Mich., July 20, 1909.

I hereby certify and return that after careful enquiry, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of Verner H. Crankshaw or the heirs, or the whereabouts or postoffice address of the executor, administrator or trustee or guardian of said Verner H. Crankshaw.

CHARLES W. MIDON
Sheriff of Crawford County.
Fees \$1.10. sept30-6w

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYSON, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.
A Pittsburgh millionaire's wife lost \$40,000 in jewels and detectives think a girl aided the thieves.

President Taft laid the corner stone of a Portland church and left in the evening for Sacramento.

Governor Wilson advised Kentucky tobacco growers to kill if necessary to protect themselves from night riders.

Charles Gilhooley and Marcus Loomis, convicted of conspiracy in connection with the slugging of Charles J. Carlstrom during a strike in Chicago, have been paroled from the penitentiary.

Monday.
Taft went far into the earth in investigating mines in Montana.

Foreign visitors to the Hudson-Fulton celebration were officially welcomed.

Ten lives were lost when a Pennsylvania flyer crashed into a St. Paul caboose in Chicago.

A Brooklyn paper charged Dr. Cook with showing as his own recent pictures, photographs taken in the arctic in 1901 by other men.

Tuesday.
Illinois is to collect an inheritance tax from the Harriman estate.

Harry Whitney said he thinks Cook got to the north pole first, but also believes Peary was there.

President Taft delivered his long anticipated speech on the conservation of resources and said he will urge Congress to issue \$10,000,000 bonds to complete irrigation projects.

Wednesday.
The Rock Island system will put into effect a pension system for its employees.

One autoist was killed while road records were being broken in the Long Island Derby.

Colonel William R. Morrison, former Congressman and author of the "horizontal tariff bill," died at his home in Waterloo, Ill.

Mayors of twenty large Illinois cities urged Gov. Deneen to force the Legislature into granting a commission form of municipal government.

Oklahoma's bank guaranty law was given its first severe test in the failure of the Columbia Loan and Trust Company. State banks have been assessed and payment begun.

Thursday.
Henry E. Legler was chosen for Chicago public librarian.

A failed bank in Oklahoma, "run" by fewer than 100 depositors, is paying every one in full.

Two million persons witnessed the parade of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York.

President Taft, in a speech at Seattle, declared he will ask Congress for a ship subsidy bill.

Justice William J. Gaynor was nominated for mayor of New York by the Democratic city convention.

Director Newell of the government reclamation service discussed the possibilities of \$18,000,000 annual expenditure for reclamation projects.

Friday.
D. D. Davies, immigration inspector at Chicago, was suspended under charges.

The Moors resumed the war in Morocco, killing a Spanish general and checking the rejoicing in Madrid.

Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, widow of Chicago traction magnate, is to drop her will contest and receive a third of estate.

President Taft started south from Tacoma, Wash., after promising that the Panama Canal will be completed by 1915.

Dr. Cook refused to submit his claims of pole discovery to the board of American scientists until the Danes pass on them.

Roland Hinton Perry, sculptor, was released from jail in New York after serving six months for contempt of court in failing to pay back alimony to his former wife.

Chief Forester Pinchot returned to Washington and declared that a big water power monopoly is being formed to secure control of all the water power sites in the United States.

Saturday.
New York reported a great, new \$300,000,000 plan for a gigantic consolidation of Chicago public utility corporations.

The Great Western Railroad was prevented by the Iowa railroad commission from executing a plan to withdraw three through trains from service.

Charles W. Morse has made \$7,500,000 since June 17, paying 80 per cent of his debts.

Taft's day of real pleasure in Portland, Oregon, was marred only by the arrest of a man armed with a revolver while pushing his way into the front rank.

The New York cotton market was stirred by the report that James A. Fatten of Chicago has formed a new pool to buy cotton irrespective of what the government report may be.

CURRENT NEWS NOTES.
J. C. Harbert was shot and killed on the street at Frankfort, Kan., by C. W. Humbird. Both were railroad contractors.

A fire has been raging for several days in the Clinch River coal mine near Taxewell, Va. It is feared the mine will be destroyed.

Because of a report that John Watkins, a negro cripple, had tried to sell the dead body of his wife for \$10, a mob of 300 negroes and foreigners attempted to lynch him at Pittsburg, Pa., and before police could be summoned he was seriously injured.

PEARY'S SHIP IS IN

Recognized by Other Craft, the Roosevelt Works Her Own Way.

With the flag of the Peary Arctic Club at her masthead, the little steamer Roosevelt, which bore Commander Peary on his quest of the North Pole, entered New York harbor Thursday. It was barely daylight when the lookouts discerned the vessel off Sandy Hook, coming slowly. Few of the vessels in the lower bay recognized the Arctic steamer as she rounded the Hook.

Off the point of the Hook the Roosevelt gave three triumphant screams of her siren and ran up the Peary Arctic flag of the New York Yacht Club at her fore and the American ensign at her mizzen. Turning the point of the Hook, the Roosevelt headed into the horseshoe and anchored there within half a mile of the government dock. Commander Peary's ship arrived in the nick of time to participate in the closing ceremonies of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Still clad in the rough clothes worn on the arctic trip, although his furs had been laid aside, Captain Bartlett stood on his quarter deck and acted as spokesman for the party. Acting under instructions from Commander Peary, the crew and the scientists and others aboard will remain on the Roosevelt and not enjoy life ashore until they are released by the chief of the expedition.

In outward appearance the Roosevelt looks little like a ship that has braved the ice and storms of the arctic zone. She has received a fresh coat of paint, and the bones of arctic animals that were interwoven in her ratlines have been removed. In her hold, however, she carried a quantity of skins and all the specimens gathered during her cruise. There are no Eskimos aboard, but the life in the arctic zone is represented by a litter of twelve pupples.

"There is no doubt," said Captain Bartlett, "that the Stars and Stripes have been 'nailed to the North Pole' and no doubt that Mr. Peary was there. Peary got there because he was the only man that the Eskimos will follow out of sight of land. They say he is 'Pe-uk,' meaning 'next to God.'"

DE. J. B. ANGELL RETIRES.

Venerable Head of University of Michigan Quits Post.

Dr. James B. Angell on Friday retired from the presidency of the University of Michigan, an office he has filled for thirty-eight years except for the two periods when he was away on leave of absence filling the posts of United States minister to China and United States minister to Turkey. The regents have appointed Dean H. B. Hutchins of the law department.



DR. J. B. ANGELL.

of the university acting president pending the appointment of a permanent successor to President Angell. Speaking of his retirement, President Angell said: "I am very glad to lay down the duties of president and enjoy the rest and relief to come with lessened responsibilities for the rest of my days."

STATE PAYS BANK CLAIMS.

Oklahoma Guaranty Law Gets Its First Practical Test.

State Bank Commissioner Young, who the other day took charge of the Columbia Bank & Trust Company, of Oklahoma City, with deposits aggregating \$3,000,000, has begun paying depositors dollar for dollar on their claims. The bank guaranty fund, together with the available assets of the bank, will be used in satisfying the claims. Fifty thousand dollars of the state bank guaranty fund was in the bank on April 30, 1909. On that date the state bank's guaranty fund amounted to \$302,500. The Banking Board has levied an additional assessment on the state banks to replenish the guaranty fund.

Armed Tramp Robs Gang.
That all "hoboes" are not dead broke was illustrated on a freight train west of Watertown, S. D., when at the muzzle of a gun a tramp got possession of a jackpot of \$67, won by another member of a gang which was beating its way into town in an empty box car.

Galveston to Have Causeway.
The inauguration of a causeway to connect Galveston Island with the mainland was publicly celebrated on Tuesday. The causeway will be 100 feet wide and about two miles long, crossing West Bay. It will cost \$1,500,000.

Theater Owner Kills Wife and Self.
Albert Baker, owner of the Baker Theatre, Company, shot and killed his wife and then killed himself at the home of his son in Lyons, Neb. Jealousy was the cause.

Three Children Die in Fire.
Three children were burned to death and several other persons had narrow escapes from a similar fate in a fire which destroyed three residences at Millvale, a Pittsburgh suburb. The victims were two sons and a daughter of John Lang.

MEMORABLE DAY IN NEW YORK'S HISTORY

Hudson-Fulton Celebration Begins with a Great Naval Pageant Fifteen Miles Long.

WARSHIPS THE BIG ATTRACTION

Crowds Are so Great They Can Only Be Estimated—Millions Witness Fireworks at Night.

The boom of sunrise guns aboard the warships in the North River awoke New York Saturday morning to the first day of the celebration, long planned and long awaited, which honors the work of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton. The river that Hudson found and where Fulton set his steamboat was the place toward which the eyes of 5,000,000 persons turned for the most impressive pageant that ever floated in the New York harbor. A thousand vessels, varying in type from the one-man catboat to the mighty cruiser Indefatigable, were there. Fifty-seven warships, representing the navies of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Mexico and Argentina, 450,000 tons of steel, bearing 28,000 officers and men and armed with 1,897 guns.

Would Have Fooled Fulton. Copies of the Half Moon and Clermont, so faithful to the original models in every detail, that Hudson and Fulton themselves would have been puzzled to find the differences; 120 steamships and ferries, seventy-five motor boats, 300 tugs and steam launchers, 400 sailing craft and small launches. All but the greatest and least of these craft met in the upper bay for the parade that escorted the Half Moon and the Clermont up the Hudson. The warships remained at their anchorages. The day's first spectacle—not counting the grim line of warships in the North River—was the assembling of the naval pageant in the upper bay. Four American cruisers and five submarines were assigned to escort the Half Moon and the Clermont. The Clermont was towed from its anchorage to join the Half Moon. Then, with the escort trailing in the rear, the two little craft which epitomize the celebration cruised along the Brooklyn shore in sight of the spectators. Meanwhile the rest of the parade was assembling and when the Half Moon and Clermont finished their round of the upper bay and sailed into the mouth of the Hudson they fell into line.

It was not until 1 o'clock that the mass straightened out into something like procession formation. The boats moved up the Hudson in double line at a speed of eight miles an hour, but such was the number of participants that the column was nearly fifteen miles long.

At night, with scarcely enough interval to allow the crowds to get dinner, the participants in the gay parade moved over the same route, while the river was gorgeously decorated. By far the most enjoyable feature of the celebration was the fireworks display on the river and the illumination of the vast fleet of war vessels and the city. Millions witnessed the scene.

BANK BANDITS GET \$10,000.

Held Up Cashier, Took All Money in Night and Gallop Away.

The Citizens' National Bank of Glenwood Springs, Col., was held up and robbed of \$10,000 in cash by three unmasked but heavily armed men. The robbers escaped to the valley westward thirty minutes ahead of a sheriff's mounted posse. Two of the robbers held up Assistant Cashier E. E. Drach. Drach hesitated a moment, when one of the bandits told him to "hurry or be shot." Drach gave the men all the money in sight. As they rode away Deputy Sheriff Devidess appeared, but they escaped his bullets by dashing into the valley.

REVOLTING CEREMONY STOPPED.

Russian Sect at Los Angeles in Dance Around Nude Body of Girl.

As a result of a revolting ceremony, the feature of which was the frenzied dancing of men and women before an "altar" on which the nude body of a girl was exposed for four days and four nights, the city authorities of Los Angeles have been asked to expel the members of a Russian sect. The ceremony was stopped after the protests had become so strong that members of the sect were compelled to bury the body. The Russians explained that the ceremony was a manifestation of mourning for girls who die on the threshold of womanhood.

FIGHT FOR THE PRIMA.

Standing of Clubs in the Principal Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	
Pittsburg	107	40	Philadelphia . 70
Chicago	99	47	St. Louis . 61
New York	89	57	Brooklyn . 51
Cincinnati	76	72	Boston . 41
AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	
Detroit	97	54	New York . 73
Philadelphia	93	58	Cleveland . 70
Boston	87	62	St. Louis . 60
Chicago	78	73	Washington . 42

200,000 ACRES IN TOBACCO.

More than Half of the Bayley Crop Is Controlled by Pool.

Reports from the counties of the district received at Burley Tobacco society headquarters in Winchester, Ky., show that the crop for 1909 covers 200,000 acres, and that a little more than half of it has been pooled. The question as to whether the pool shall be declared off or not will be submitted to a vote of the growers in each county. The general opinion is that the pool will stand.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ALL.



300 YEARS AGO TODAY 100 YEARS AGO

These are types of the men that push the world forward. Thinkers, fighters, men dissatisfied and struggling. Hudson had the courage that brought him to the mouth of a great river. Fulton's restless genius, forever dissatisfied with existing conditions, gave to the world the steamboat. Cook, restless and determined, carried his country's name and flag to the Farthest North. These men are the heroes that the world sees. Honor them. Remember that millions of others unseen are as good, as deserving. Every man who does his duty by his neighbor, his country, his wife, his children and his friends, is a builder of civilization. It is a beautiful and a hopeful world.—Chicago American.

COL. W. R. MORRISON DIES.

Was National Figure in Democratic Party—Boomed for President.

Colonel William R. Morrison is dead at Waterloo, Ill. The demise of the former politician and Interstate Commerce Commissioner had been expected for some days. Colonel Morrison was stricken more than a week before and his advanced age and long falling health held out scant hope for recovery. He was eighty-four years old.

Colonel Morrison became prominent in 1884 as the leading Democratic authority on the tariff. It was then that he earned the name of "Horizontal Bill" because he proposed to reduce the tariff in that year by a flat cut all along the line. He did secure tariff reduction, but failed to get what he considered the cut required by the people.

He was a national figure in the Democratic party from the opening months of the Civil War, when he was elected to Congress. Until 1907, the year of his retirement as head of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Frequently during his career he was boomed for the Democratic nomination for President.

He served in the war against Mexico as a private. In the Civil War he organized the Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and it was while in command of this regiment that he was elected to Congress.

Colonel Morrison served in Congress from 1861 to 1885 and again from 1873 to 1887. From 1873 to 1875 he was chairman of the ways and means committee, to which position he again attained in 1893, serving until 1897.



THE BURN IN RAIL WRECK.

Panhandle Passenger Hits St. Paul Caboose and Flashes Destroy Car.

Ten men were killed and more than half a dozen injured probably fatally, besides others hurt, at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday morning when a Panhandle passenger train crashed into the rear end of a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul stock train at 12th and Rockwell streets, Chicago. The killed were stockmen riding in the caboose. One of the dead is H. H. Potter, stockman, home at Diamond, N. D. Six others were in the caboose, which caught fire. Those who lost their lives were burned to death. Six of the bodies were recovered before the flames drove the rescuers back.

August Chabot, Pekin Hero, Dead.
August Chabot, honored by France with the cross of the Legion of Honor and thanked and rewarded by other nations for having saved the lives of many foreigners in Pekin in the Boxer rebellion, died at Larkspur, Cal., of consumption.

Worry Causes Suicide.
Sylvanus Bourne, president and treasurer of the Bourne & Knowles Manufacturing Company, committed suicide in Cleveland. It is thought that worry over the illness of a son prompted the act. He was 64 years old.

Iowa Man Slain by Burglar.
C. E. Murrow, aged 24, a dairyman living one-half mile east of the State Fair grounds in Des Moines, Iowa, was shot in his bed and instantly killed by a burglar, who ransacked his clothes and escaped with \$25 at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Blind in School; Children Dead.
An explosion occurred at St. Anthony's Polish parochial school, in Jersey City, N. J. The building was partly wrecked and four children are reported to have been killed.

MOORS ROUTED IN BLOODY FIGHT

Two Towns Taken by Spaniards and Ring Around Gurgu Closing.

The war office in Madrid announces the complete success of the movement in Morocco against the Moors. Both Nador and Zeluan have been occupied. At the latter town there was bloody fighting with large bodies of Moors. The ring around Mount Gurgu is now considered almost closed, and the position of the Moors is desperate. Kaid Amas appeared before Gen. Marina, the commander of the Spanish forces, and asked terms of surrender for the tribes entrenched on Mount Gurgu. The results of this conference are not known, but it is believed the Moors are ready to submit without conditions. The immediate successful termination of Spain's war against the Moors, which has been going on since July, would be of inestimable advantage to the government of Premier Maura, against which the campaign in Spain is daily becoming more intense among the lower classes. A large section of the upper classes, however, are manifesting warm support of the government. The minister of the interior is being deluged with letters begging him to continue the work of maintaining public order.

SHOTS WIFE TO END HER PAIN.

French Jury Then Finds Husband Guilty of Murder.

A jury in the Assize Court in Paris has conceded at least tacitly the right to take life in order to end hopeless suffering. A workman of the name of Baudin surrendered to the police some time ago, saying he had shot his wife at her request in order to put her out of pain. The other day he was arraigned on the charge of murder. The evidence showed that his wife was incurably diseased and suffered continuously and intensely. She appealed repeatedly to her husband to kill her. He finally yielded and shot her with a revolver. It also was shown that Baudin was a man of weak will, who was dominated by his wife. The jury acquitted him.

QUAKE IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Shock Awakens Residents in Region from Peoria South to Ohio River.

A slight earthquake which was felt in Southern and Central Illinois and Indiana and throughout Southwestern Missouri, occurred early Monday. In St. Louis the tremor came at 3:47 o'clock. So far as has been learned little or no damage resulted. The general direction of the shock was west to east, and it was felt more clearly in thinly settled districts.

Reports of the phenomenon were received from all stations on the Mobile and Ohio Railway as far south as Cincinnati, where the vibrations were from south-southwest to north-northwest. In Madison, Mattoon and other towns in Central Illinois there were shocks at practically the same time. At Springfield, windows and chandeliers were rattled and many persons were awakened. In Peoria residents of the bluffs and the central part of the city were aroused from sleep by the tremor. A dispatch from Decatur says two shocks were felt there, but no damage was done.

Evansville, Ind., was severely shaken. Houses rocked and cracked and pictures on the walls swung. Many people were awakened by the shock. A rumbling noise accompanied the disturbance. A telegram from Princeton, Ind., says the sky was brilliantly illuminated, while two distinct shocks, each lasting ten seconds, were felt there. A settling of the earth's crust, with the seat of the disturbance many miles distant, is the generally accepted cause of the quake. Earth vibrations lasting for one minute were recorded at 3:45 o'clock at St. Ignace Observatory, Cleveland.

FOREIGN

The land bill for Ireland, which was introduced by the Irish Parliamentary Commons by the vote of 174 to 51. It is expected that the Lords will approve with only minor changes.

The Spanish operations against the tribes of the Rio coast, has now entered the arena of European politics, as the sultan of Morocco has taken up the cause of the tribesmen by sending to the powers a note of protest against the action of Spain. This asserts that Spain has violated the Algeiras convention, and asks the protection of the powers.

Later reports of the annual convention of the German Social Democracy at Leipzig indicate that the revolutionists, or practical element of the party, had made large gains. The convention approved the course of a member of the Reichstag in voting for an inheritance tax, and voted down a resolution against any sort of co-operation with the Liberal party.

Speaking in defense of the new budget before a great audience at Birmingham, Premier Asquith replied to the recent attack made by Lord Rosebery and informed the House of Lords that its rejection of the budget would mean a revolution. The premier contended that the proposed taxes on lands were not laid on lands merely, but upon the added values due to social causes, which were passing untaxed to the pockets of the fortunate owners of a particular class of land.

The State Department had word from Minister Stutesman saying that Bolivia and Peru had signed protocols looking to a final adjustment of the boundary dispute, which recently threatened war.

A message from Monterey, Mexico, tells of the determination of Gen. Reyes not to run for vice president at the election next year, and says he is convinced that his friends have blundered by protecting his candidacy. He fears his candidacy would result in a revolution, which he does not think could ever succeed during the lifetime of President Diaz.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The weekly review of trade made by R. G. Dun & Co. said: "Fall operations in both production and distribution have started out under most encouraging conditions. Not only does the accumulation of forward work in the leading industries compare favorably with the best times, but new demand is yet well sustained, and heavy undertakings announced indicate a remarkable extension of enterprise in manufacturing and transportation.

"Payments through the banks evidence active exchanges, the aggregates for September and this week being largely in excess of the corresponding periods last year. Money finds an ample outlet in commercial circles and the banks are enabled to secure more profitable returns. The demands for accommodations reflect extending enterprise in leading channels, although there are also indications of speculative tendencies in the markets for securities and grain. Farm advances show seasonable progress in seeding and the crop growth satisfactorily advanced.

"Bank clearings, \$268,605,536, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1908 by 18.8 per cent, and compare with \$263,309,200 in 1907.

"Failures reported in the Chicago district number 29, against 28 last week, 27 in 1908 and 25 in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 11, against 11 last week, 6 in 1908 and 4 in 1907."

NEW YORK.

With the advent of cooler weather this week a bar to fullest trade development has been removed and final distribution has been enlarged. Railway traffic is expanding, and idle cars have almost disappeared as the crop, industrial and general merchandise movements have expanded. Industrial reports are still of expansion, and the trades allied to the iron and steel industries are returning reports of full or extra time. In the textile trades there are evidences that buyers and sellers are still apart on the question of prices of manufactured cottons. High raw material—the highest, in fact, recorded for years at this period—renders manufacturers disinclined to book freely at existing quotations. It is true some buyers for next spring and summer are evincing a willingness to pay advanced prices, and quotations are certainly firmer or higher as a whole, but a good portion of the trade still hangs off.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with Sept. 30 were 195, against 171 last week, 223 in the week of 1908, 177 in 1907, 136 in 1906 and 189 in 1905. Business failures in Canada for the week number 22, which compares with 37 for last week and 36 for the like week in 1908.



Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.13 to \$1.15; corn, No. 2, 62c to 63c; oats, standard, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$14.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 24c; potatoes per bushel 42c to 52c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.50; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$5.50; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.12 to \$1.14; corn, No. 2 white, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.65; wheat, No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.21; corn, No. 2, 61c to 63c; oats, No. 2, 38c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.18; corn, No. 2 yellow, 67c to 68c; oats, standard, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 1, 73c to 74c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.02 to \$1.05; corn, No. 3, 57c to 58c; oats, standard, 39c to 41c; rye, No. 1, 72c to 74c; barley, standard, 66c to 67c; pork, mess, \$25.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lamb, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.16 to \$1.18; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 41c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 74c; clover seed, \$9.25.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67c to 68c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 41c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 75c.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.07 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 74c to 75c; oats, natural white, 42c to 45c; butter, creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, western, 24c to 26c.

By an agreement between the attorney general and counsel at Union, Tenn., in the indictments against 100 men as night riders, the cases are continued until November and bonds of \$25,000 are allowed, including the eight men who were under sentence of death for the killing of Captain Quentin Ramey.

The blind of three nations—America, England and France—are heretofore in sums ranging from \$250 to individuals to \$5,000 to institutions by the will of Editha Rebecca Lord of New York, but long a resident of Cannes, France.

Michigan State News

"FRATS" WIN CASE IN MICHIGAN

Board Reinstates by Barring Members from School Honors.

The Lenawee County Circuit Court passed on the first Michigan fraternity case the other day. It was won by the fraternities. When school opened in September the Adrian board of education compelled the students to sign pledges not to join the Greek letter societies. Wallace Hook, a member of the Sigma Kappa and junior in the high school, refused to sign and was expelled. Attorneys Leland F. Bean and H. R. Clark carried the case to the Circuit Court, where State's Attorney General John E. Bird and J. N. Sampson opposed them. Attorneys for the board of education failed to file an answer, as Attorney General John Bird declared it had no power under the statutes to expel the boy. After the case was lost by the board it passed resolutions depriving fraternity members of all privileges and honors. The feeling is bitter regarding the new resolution, as fraternity men are captains of the athletic teams, hold class offices and edit the class annual. It is not likely, however, that they will carry the litigation any further.

WEXFORD FIRE ROBBERS' WORK

Villagers Hear Explosion and Noise of Automobile Speeding Away.

When the big safe of D. W. Conine & Son of Wexford was removed from the ruins of the general store the other day, evidence was uncovered which leads to the opinion that the \$60,000 blaze, which wiped out the business center of the village, was caused by robbers. The currency and silver in the safe were intact, as were also the notes and papers except for slight damage done by the fire. But the door of the safe was open, the bolts were still turned and portions of the door showed marks of an explosion. Some of the villagers heard an explosion just before the fire and also the noise of an automobile being driven away at terrific speed. They think that either before or just after the explosion the robbers set fire to some loose papers accidentally and left in such a haste that they secured nothing. Before the bucket brigade could control the fire, ten buildings, including the \$35,000 Conine store, the \$10,000 Purdy hardware store, the \$10,000 Economy store and other business enterprises had been burned.

SIGNS TO GUIDE THIRSTY.

Michigan Attorney General Thinks Saloon Signs May Hang Placards.

Saloon signs, in modified form, will shortly go back to the fronts of saloons all over Michigan, it is expected from the opinion on the Warner-Cramton law made public by Attorney General Bird. The words "saloon," "beer," "whisky," or any other insignia of business may without violation of the law appear on buildings. There is but one restriction. The name of the brewer or distiller must not be used. Explaining this ruling, the attorney general said: "The intent of the law, as I understand it, was not to prohibit advertising of liquor, per se, but to prohibit the advertising of particular brands. The intent of the framers of the law was to put an end to the competitive advertising of brewers and distillers."

SPUDS AND BEANS PLENTY.

Michigan Crop Declared One of the Best in Years.

Notwithstanding reports sent out from various parts of the State to the effect that there would be a shortage in the potato and bean crops, E. M. Snell, Michigan freight agent for the Erie Railroad, who travels about the State extensively, says that both are in excellent condition and will yield heavily. "Potatoes will be one of the biggest crops that Michigan has had in a number of years," said Snell, "on account of the heavy acreage, and acreage of beans is heavier than ever planted in Michigan before."

SAY NEW LAW FREES THEM.

Owosso Attorneys Claim Accused Saloonists Can't Be Convicted.

Attorneys for the Owosso liquor dealers charged with violations of the law think they have found a loophole through which their clients may escape. They contend that the new Warner-Cramton law superseded the old law, and that as the defendants were arrested before the new law took effect they cannot be convicted. The prosecuting attorney, however, contends the new act is only amendatory of the old law and does not affect the prosecution of the cases. The point will be fought out in the circuit court.

IONIA'S NEW DEPOT BEGUN.

A \$28,000 Structure Is Being Erected by Grand Trunk.

A large force of workmen has begun work on the new Grand Trunk depot, an improvement Ionia has been talking about for the past 20 years. The plans for the building shows a \$28,000 structure of brown paving brick, one story high, with tiled floors and wainscoting. It will be a model station in every way.

STEAMSHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE

Samoa, Owned by H. W. Baker of Detroit Burned to Water's Edge.

The steamer Samoa, owned by H. W. Baker of Detroit, burned to the water's edge at the Osceola mills on Torch Lake. The boat carried a cargo of coal to Lake Linden a few days before and was loading with copper for a return trip. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Samoa had a carrying capacity of about 1,500 tons, and her value was estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

STATE LOSER BY BLUNDER.

Waste Title to Part of Lands in Forest Reserve Is Defective.

After \$60,000 has been spent in establishing and maintaining a state reforestation reserve in Crawford and Roscommon counties, it has been discovered that through the failure of the defunct forestry commission to record the deeds the state has a weak title to part of the reserve. The new public-domain commission faces the task of settling with tax title speculators to obtain a clear title to the property. When the state tax lands were taken to form the reserve and the deeds were not recorded, taxes continued to be assessed against the property. The taxes were reported unpaid and tax titles were bought by various persons.

WOMAN STABBED BY LOVE.

Kalamazoo Couple Quarrel and as Result She Is in Hospital.

Goldie Fuller was probably fatally stabbed by her sweetheart, William Holland, in Kalamazoo. While he was a visitor at the woman's home, trouble between the two arose over some matter and Holland drew a knife. The woman made an attempt to escape from the room, but Holland blocked the door and then made a rush for her, inflicting three terrible wounds. She was hurried to a hospital and officers quickly landed Holland in jail.

BRIEF STATE HAPPENINGS.

Alexander McVittie, pioneer ship-builder of Detroit, died at Harbor Beach, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Anton Kelturi, well known Finnish miner, was killed by a premature blast at Negaunee mine. Matti Turinen was also fatally injured.

Frightfully mangled when struck by a Pere Marquette freight train, Joseph Gobiel, a young farmer of Hilltop, died at the hospital in St. Joseph, without regaining consciousness.

"Jimmy" Fairbanks, who has been in jail in Mason since last June, awaiting trial for violating the liquor law at Haslett, died of cirrhosis of the liver, after an illness of one week.

Though the requirements are stricter this year than ever before, a record-breaking freshman class is indicated by the early enrollments at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

Attacked by a hemorrhage, a few minutes after he had completed his day's work, Frank Griffin, a carpenter of Benton Harbor, fell by the roadside and died before medical attention could be given him.

A score of men came to the aid of Irene McDonald, 6 years old, when the child was plumed under a street car which had struck her as she was going home from school in Flint. The girl was seriously injured.

A spectacular fire of unknown origin did \$100,000 damage to the Palmer Manufacturing Company's plant at 1015-1043 Palmer avenue East, in Detroit. Reed furniture was the principal product of the factory.

The 300-foot steel steamer Pontiac was severely damaged by a collision in the St. Clair river with the steamer Uranus. The Pontiac was beached in front of the Summerville Hotel at St. Clair to prevent her sinking.

G. O. Anderson, a cattle breeder, was butted by a Jersey bull heading a herd that he was leading to the Hart fair. The cattle breeder saved his life by clinging to the ring in the bull's nostrils until his two assistants ran up and roped the animal.

S. H. Antwerp, an oiler employed by the Badger Woodware Company in Boyne City, had a remarkable escape from instant death. While he was oiling some shafting his clothing caught in a belt and he was whirled around the shaft. His shoulder was broken and his left side badly bruised.

Joe Yax, 13 years old, and his brother, Scott, 11, grandsons of Joe Bedore, the St. Clair flats resort keeper, chased a floating bundle of clothing near the resort and with their rowboat towed to shore their mother's dead body. Physicians said that the woman died of heart disease before falling into the river.

Fire of unknown origin totally destroyed St. Rose's Catholic church in Hastings. The flames were not discovered until the whole interior of the building was ablaze. The sacramental vessels were rescued by Father Lindeskey, but the church, which was one of the oldest in the city, and the other contents were burned. The building was insured for a small amount.

Charles Sauter, camping near Mancelona, was shot at while sitting by his camp fire. The bullet grazed his head, cutting hair and breaking the skin. He fell to the ground feigning death, remaining two hours until the fire burned out. An investigation disclosed a man's tracks leading into the woods. A mile from the camp the man joined a woman. They retraced their steps a short distance, then worked for the clearings. Sauter is married, but does not live with his wife.

Fire wiped out seven buildings in the town of Beaverton, during which an explosion of some dynamite in Powell's hardware store injured several of the fire fighters. George McGraw, a farmer, was buried in the debris, sustaining several broken ribs and serious injury to his back. Half a dozen other men received less severe injuries. Three of the buildings burned were unoccupied. The postoffice was wrecked. The loss is placed at \$20,000, partly insured.

While his mother was attending the Lenawee county fair at Adrian, and his father, Sherman McDonald, of Blissfield, was at work at his barber shop, Russell McDonald, a four-year-old, was found by his older brother floating at the top of the eastern dead.

Fire which broke out from an unknown cause at 3 o'clock in the morning entirely destroyed the new Iron Range hotel in Menominee. It had recently been remodeled at a cost of \$10,000 and was to have formally opened to-day. The loss will be \$25,000, partially covered.

AN UNDISPUTED CLAIM.



AMERICAN EAGLE—MY POLE, ANYWAY!

MAGIC IN RISE OF SHOP

Exports of Manufactures in 1908 Exceed Those in the Period 1790-1860.

The remarkable growth of manufacturing in this country is shown in a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor covering the exports of the United States for 120 years, or from 1789 to the present fiscal year.

The value of manufactures exported in the single year 1908 was thus greater than that in all the seventy years from 1790 to 1860.

The value of the manufactures exported since 1898 is as great as all that exported in the 109 years prior to that date, while the total for the last twenty years is twice as great as the total of the immediately preceding 100 years.

Every part of the world, every grand division, every county, every great city has contributed to this growth in the exports of American manufactures.

The table which follows shows the total value of manufactures exported from the United States by decennial periods from 1790 to 1900.

Period	Total Exports	Manufactures
1790-1799	\$25,642,204	\$18,825,659
1800-1809	\$31,253,875	\$23,248,133
1810-1819	\$42,384,324	\$31,246,310
1820-1829	\$53,731,141	\$42,501,133
1830-1839	\$78,542,215	\$65,029,252
1840-1849	\$106,549,373	\$114,556,288
1850-1859	\$140,144,928	\$153,391,723
1860-1869	\$229,985,758	\$273,777,780
1870-1879	\$301,556,091	\$368,433,471
1880-1889	\$480,115,627	\$580,532,773
1890-1899	\$936,355,853	\$1,101,408,166
1900-1909	\$1,550,676,564	\$1,852,613,378

Total, \$43,906,787,729 \$12,009,028,822

An examination of the records of manufactures exported in the earlier periods presents some marked contrasts when compared with the records of the present commerce. The total value of manufactures exported in 1790 was \$123,547, and forms 6 per cent of the total domestic merchandise exported.

The largest item, while classed as "Chemicals, drugs, etc.," was in fact chiefly potash, pearlshell and other products of this character, and

MINNESOTA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Adolph O. Eberhart, Lieutenant Governor, who became the chief executive of Minnesota through the death of Governor Johnson, is a Republican in politics. At the election in 1906, running on the Republican ticket, he received a majority of 32,000 votes, notwithstanding the fact that the late governor, on the opposition ticket, won by 72,000 votes. Mr. Eberhart was born in Sweden in 1870 and passed his young manhood in Dixon County, Nebraska. After being graduated from Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter, Minn., he studied law with Judge Lorin Gray, at Mankato. His name, at that time, was Olson, but since there was a dozen or more Ol-

son in Mankato whose first names were Adolph he obtained the permission of the court to take his wife's name when he was married. He was elected to the State Senate in 1902, and aided in passing the highway commission act, the rebate law and the railroad and warehouse commission act.

amounted to \$841,100 in value. Distilled spirits amounted to \$135,000 in value; pig iron, \$108,000; candles, \$45,000; carriages, \$28,000; boots and shoes, \$11,000, and bricks, \$17,000 in value.

Iron and steel products of all kinds recorded in the exports of 1790 amounted to but \$117,000 in value, and it was not until 1840 that the value of iron and steel manufactures exported crossed the \$1,000,000 line.

By 1850 they reached about \$2,000,000; 1860, nearly \$6,000,000; 1870, \$12,500,000; 1880, \$14,750,000; 1890,

\$25,500,000; 1900, \$122,000,000, and 1908, \$184,000,000, to which may properly be added about \$9,000,000 worth sent to Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and not included in the statement of our foreign commerce, making the grand total for 1908 nearly \$200,000,000.

The value of manufactures sent to Europe in 1908 was \$368,000,000, or practically half of the \$750,000,000 worth exported in that year.

To North America was sent \$180,000,000 worth, to South America \$71,750,000 worth, to Asia also \$71,750,000 worth, to Oceania \$40,000,000 worth and to Africa \$10,000,000 worth.

Of the \$368,000,000 worth of manufactures sent to Europe in 1908, \$97,000,000 was copper, \$55,000,000 mineral oil, \$47,000,000 manufactures of iron and steel, \$39,000,000 manufactures of wood, \$17,000,000 naval stores and \$14,000,000 agricultural implements.

Twelve billion dollars' worth of manufactures have been exported from the United States in the last 120 years, \$3,000,000,000, or two-thirds, of this enormous total within the last twenty years and \$6,000,000,000, or one-half, in the last eleven years.

The exports of domestic merchandise of all kinds during the 120 years have aggregated \$46,000,000,000, of which \$12,000,000, or 26 per cent, were manufactures.

More than one-half of this enormous total of \$12,000,000,000 went out of the country during the eleven years ending with 1900, and two-thirds of this total went out during the twenty years ending with 1909.

Radio-Automatic Torpedo.

Preliminary tests of the new marine torpedo invented by M. Gabet in Paris, France, have demonstrated its marvelous control under the influence of the Herizian waves directed from the shore. Out of the water the apparatus looks like two torpedoes, one above the other. The upper one is merely the float, from which two masts are attached so as to extend above the surface and to catch the Herizian waves. The lower contains the motor battery and the accumulator, with an explosive charge of 1,800 pounds weight as compared with the ordinary torpedo charge of 200 pounds weight. During the tests in the Seine, Gabet sat in a motor boat at an instrument resembling a piano, the keys as touched directing the Herizian waves so as to move the rudder of the torpedo to right or to left at will and to start or stop the motor. The chance of interference from a warship is estimated at from one to thirty.

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To Deport All Negroes.

At Rome, Ga., headquarters have been established for the Order of the True Americans, the object of which is to settle the race problem by the deportation of all negroes. Rev. J. R. Lamb is the founder and will edit a paper in its interest. He proposes to raise funds with which to purchase territory for the proposed colonies and to buy the lands owned by negroes in this country, to bring about the repeal of the fifteenth amendment and to disfranchise every negro voter in America.

Prof. Edmund Clark Sanford has been elected president of Clark University to succeed the late Carroll D. Wright.

The American Hide and Leather Company's tannery at Lowell, Mass., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$250,000.

Mrs. Russell Sage is preparing to erect a number of cottages near her home at Cedarhurst, L. I., to be let to working people at nominal rents.

Contractors in Akron, Ohio, need laboring men. One contractor obtained the release of three men from prison after they had promised to work for him.

District Attorney William A. Blakeley, who exposed Pittsburgh grafting, is unconscious and near death as the result of an operation for acute inflammation of the brain, caused by mastoid disease.

Premier Stolypin has again sent a circular to Russian Governor General, instructing them to restrict the application of the death penalty as much as possible.

The New York Aquarium during July had an average daily attendance of more than 17,000 persons.

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CHRISTIAN STEWARDSHIP.

By Rev. G. E. F. Hallock, D. D.

Let a man so account for us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God. 1 Cor. iv. 1.

A steward is a householder. He is one who has charge of the affairs of a family or household, whose duty it is to provide for the family, to purchase provisions and the like, and is plainly an officer of much trust and confidence. It is also an office affording great opportunity for dishonesty and waste and for ill-use of property. It is an office implying also strict accountability. We are, all of us, said the Apostle Paul, "stewards of the mysteries of God." That is, we are entrusted by God with many transcendent interests connected with the gospel of His Son and the mysteries of redemption.

We are to guard against thinking that the use of this term "mysteries" means secrets only for the initiated, for those who became members of their secret societies. On the contrary, the word as used here by the apostle is a very wide word, designating the mystery of the cross, the mystery of redemption, the universal gospel of Christ, of which His people are made stewards for the benefit of all the world. And the idea of stewardship is emphasized here to show how much depends upon each Christian proving faithful in his or her place to his or her trust.

This idea of Christian stewardship has application in many directions. There is the stewardship of personal gifts. This idea of our stewardship is given emphasis by the Apostle Peter, when he says: "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same to one another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God." This simply presses upon us the fact that every power, every grace, every accomplishment, every property of qualification we have is something with which we are placed in trust by God and which we may use, and be responsible for using, to the furtherance of His kingdom.

This, we are glad to believe, is a conception of life that is growing among men. Increasing numbers of people are recognizing that their talents are possessions of trust, and that they are responsible for using them in the best possible way of God. It is a conception of life that has in it also infinite possibilities of joy and inspiration. It is a great thing when Christians, rich or poor, exalted or humble, begin to realize how much a life may mean, how large its possibilities. It is a conception of life, too, that has great room for becoming more widely prevalent, for there are yet untold measures of resources unused among those who profess to be Christ's followers.

Another phase of this stewardship we might mention is the stewardship of Christian institutions. The Christian steward is not only set to use his personal powers and gifts, but he is set in charge of something. Here is the Church of Christ. It is to be fostered and fed and all its interests conserved. There are colleges and seminaries and schools and hospitals and refuges and rescue missions and hundreds of kindred institutions both at home and in mission fields. They are a trust committed to Christian men and Christian women. They are to be preserved and guided and handed on to the coming generations. It is a happy fact that so many persons accept their stewardship in this direction, and so we see large gifts for building and endowments being made; we see people of large business interests and capacity giving their time and influence to the furtherance of such institutions, many willingly lending themselves with responsibilities and duties and cares under the compulsion of this worthy motive of being stewards of God under the trust of institutions. As trustees of colleges and mission boards, as those who endow institutions with their wealth, as those who work for and pray for and further such interests, increasing numbers of God's people are accepting responsibilities as stewards of Christian institutions.

Another phase of this stewardship is what we may term the stewardship of the truth. We are all "stewards of the mysteries of God," entrusted with the gospel, put in charge of the truth. We have this trust for the benefit of the world.

